News Review of Current Events the World Over

Hauptmann Reprieved by Governor Hoffman—Plan Devised to Avoid New AAA Legislation—Bonus Bill Favored in Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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LESS than thirty hours from the time when he was to die in the electric chair, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted kidnaper and slayer of the Lindbergh baby, was given a thirty-day reprieve by Governor Hoffman of New Jersey. This means he will have at least sixty more days to live, because he will have to be re-sentenced. The governor did not give specific reasons for his action. He did say: "A reprieve is an act of executive clemency rather than judicial clemency. I am not required to give a reason, but I might say that there are grave doubts in this case, not only in my mind, but in the minds also of our citizens."

Bruno Hauptmann

There will be only the one reprieve, "unless the evidence should warrant" another, the governor said. If Hauptmann is to be finally saved it must be through the presentation of sufficient new evidence to warrant Justice Trenchard granting a request for a new trial, or for a new plea for clemency to the state pardons court.

The stay came after the United States Supreme court Washington refused to admit attorneys to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Hauptmann. That closed the door to all further legal action designed to delay the execution.

Various stories about the crime, some new and others old, are going the rounds and are being investigated by authorities and by the forces of the defense. They are too complicated for summary here.

LITERARY DIGEST'S Presidential straw vote has been concluded, and the final returns indicate a growing opposition to the New Deal. A total of 1,507,681 ballots was received, and of these 62.66 per cent were cast against the President's policies and acts, and 37.34 per cent were for the administration.

Thirty-six states gave majorities against to eleven still in favor of the President and his policies. The most pro-Roosevelt states was Utah. The others were classified by the release as "southern and border" states.

Of the different sections of the country, New England gave the heaviest "No" vote, going 77.08 per cent against the administration. The Middle Atlantic states from New York to West showed 68.80 per cent of the voters against Mr. Roosevelt and his recovery schemes, while the Middle Western states in the farm belt and the Rocky Mountain states indicated a ratio approximately the same as the nation at large—3 to 2 against. The three Pacific coast states totaled 58.04 against the New Deal.

Sen. Robinson

THERE will be no new legislation to continue the aims of the AAA, if the plans of the administration are adopted, for it has been found by officials that the soil conservation act of 1935 will permit the undertaking of about everything in the bill that got the house and senate agriculture committees were drawing up.

In a White House conference the new program was agreed upon by the president, Senator J. T. Robinson, majority leader; Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Attorney General Cummings, Chairman Ellison D. Smith of the senate agriculture committee, Chairman Marvin Jones of the house agriculture committee, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, Senator John H. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.), AAA Administrator Davis, and M. G. White of the AAA.

The administration will work out a system of granting farm subsidies to farmers restricting acreage under authority of the soil conservation act of 1935. In connection with the program the administration will make provision for obligations incurred under the AAA.

In a radio address Herbert Hoover offered the country his own plan for bringing recovery to the farmer. Asserting that a new road must be built by which agriculture can "get back onto the solid ground of the quick-sand of the New Deal," Mr. Hoover outlined three general or group proposals for farm recovery.

They were:

1. The restoration of the home market to American farmers.

2. The retirement of "thin" and submarginal lands, along with a slowing up of reclamation of projects.

3. Encouragement of co-operative marketing and the further improvement of farm credit machinery.

SEVENTEEN persons met a tragic fate in the worst airplane accident that the United States has had. A big transport plane of the American Airlines, en route from New York to Los Angeles, crashed in a swamp near the village of Goodwin, Ark., and its 14 passengers, two pilots and stewardess were killed. With great difficulty the bodies of the victims were brought out of the marsh where their bodies were found scattered among fragments of the shattered plane. Officials of the government and of the airline company immediately started an investigation, but the cause of the disaster could not easily be determined.

ALL the air lines of the country have united in the formation of the Air Transport Association of America, whose president is Cyrus R. Cole, Edgar S. Gorrell, chief of staff of the army air service during the World war. Fowler W. Barker, war pilot and former secretary of the transport branch of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, was elected secretary and treasurer.

Co-ordination of schedules, credits, advertising, engineering data, and purchasing power among the various operators prompted the organization of the new association which is intended to be an "ideal trade association." Its functions will be similar to those of the North Atlantic steamship conference and Colonel Gorrell will have powers approximating those of Will Hays of the movies and Judge Landis of baseball.

SENATOR PAT HARRISON'S compromise bonus measure, providing for payment in baby bonds redeemable on demand, was given the right of way in the senate and its passage seemed certain after a brief and lively debate. The veterans' organizations whose bill had been passed by the house accepted the compromise, so it evidently was on its way to the White House for action by the President. What Mr. Roosevelt would do was not known, reports that he would veto the bill being offset by rumors that he would approve it despite the disapproval of treasury officials.

Sen. Pat Harrison

On the eve of action by the senate every member of that body received from Frank Gordon of Indianapolis a letter written by its president, Henry H. Curran, warning that the bonus legislation would "destroy any chance for confidence in the finances of our government and that is necessary if we are ever to regain national prosperity."

The letter said that the national budget is unbalanced, national credit slipping, taxes increasing, purchasing power of the dollar declining and inflation drawing near.

"Don't let it not all," Curran declared; "the veterans' organizations, as soon as the prepayment of the bonus is authorized by you—if it is—are going after you for service pensions, that is to say, for money pensions to veterans just because they are veterans, even though they were never touched by the war.

"And this means more billions hanging over the special class and at the expense of all the rest of our people who are trying, in the face of heavy taxes and unemployment, to struggle up out of five years of hard times."

HAPPY days are nearing for the unemployed. The Social Security board is beginning to operate. It has announced the appointment of five persons who will administer the social security act.

Murray W. Latimer of Mississippi was appointed director of the bureau of federal old age benefits. H. Gordon Wagenet of Berkeley, Calif., was appointed director of the bureau of unemployment compensation. Miss Jane M. Hoey of New York was made director of the public assistance bureau of the social security board. Louis Resnick of New York was named director of the informational service bureau.

The board also announced the appointment of Robert E. Huse of Cambridge, Mass., as assistant.

HAVING spent about $22,000,000 in connection with the unsuccessful Leviathan, the government will now spend approximately $9,000,000 more on days building of a new vessel to take the place of the great ship that was taken from Germany in wartime. Secretary of Commerce Roper announced the acceptance of a contract submitted by the United States Lines for construction of a sister ship to the Washington and Manhattan.

The contract was executed by the shipping line with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock corporation for $11,900,000 for the new ship. Under the new agreement the government may lend up to 75 per cent of $9,000,000 of the cost of the vessel.

MRS. THOMAS D. SCHALL has filed nomination papers as candidate for the senate seat made vacant by the death of her husband, the late senator from Minnesota. Mrs. Schall says if elected she will carry on "the same vigorous fight" against the New Deal as was waged by her husband.

Rains in Ethiopia Stop the Italian Operations

ETHIOPIA'S "little" rainy season has come, and the advances of the invading Italians are therefore stopped effectually for several weeks at least. The downpours are heavy and continuous, roads are being destroyed, especially in the northern part of the country, and landslides in the mountains are frequent. Foreign observers were of the opinion that all fighting must cease, even in the south where the rains are not so heavy. The "big" rainy season is due to begin in May.

Dispatches received in Rome said 50,000 native troops under General Graziani and 60,000 Ethiopians commanded by Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, engaged in a desperate battle along the entire southern front, and that the Ethiopians, who had been converging on the Italian army at Dolo, were in "full retreat."

The Ethiopian government announced that a Red Cross unit headed by Maj. Gerald Burgoyne of England had been bombed and destroyed by Italian planes at Waldia, 90 miles north of Dessye, the communique said seven men and seven old men were killed and half the town burned, and added that the unit was plainly marked with the Red Cross insignia.

Mussolini continued the dispatch of fresh troops to Ethiopia, despite unfavorable conditions. He presided at the meeting of the Fascist grand council from January 18 to February 1, by which time the League of Nations council, it is presumed, will have decided whether to impose an oil embargo on Italy. The league council would very much like to have the united States congress pass its neutrality legislation before the oil embargo question is settled.

Dr. Marcel Junod, International Red Cross delegate, announced at Addis Ababa that he would recommend withdrawal of all Red Cross units from Ethiopia unless Italy definitely promised not to bomb them.

FAILING in their demand for the right of full equality of naval strength for Japan with Great Britain and the United States, the Japanese delegates withdrew from the conference in London and prepared to go home. The American, British, French and Italian delegates, however, refused to let the parley collapse and constituted themselves a four-power conference. Their hope is that they may arrive at some agreement on the size of warships and on limitation of gun calibers; but any real building limitation agreement is admitted impossible without Japan. It is the intention to invite Germany and Russia to take part in the deliberations, and later the Balkan nations may be invited to participate.

The Japanese, in withdrawing, emphasized their desire to avoid a building race. Their demand is for equality with other powers, on the ground that if the big navies were reduced they could attack another in the defender's home waters. The American argument is that equality does not mean real security, because the United States is so situated geographically, and has such possessions to defend, that it needs a navy superior to Japan's to feel secure.

SOVIET RUSSIA expects to be attacked on both flanks, and is making ready for the conflict, feeling that it can count for defense only on its own forces. The government's newspaper, Journal de Moscou, asserts that Germany and Japan have completed a military coalition or are about to do so, and that it appears Italy wishes to join that alliance.

The Soviet Union already has delivered its answer to alleged war threats with the announcement that its army—the greatest in the world—has been increased during the last year to 1,300,000 men. The bolsheviks estimate they also have a reserve as large as that under the czars, when 10,000,000 were called to arms.

If this expected war comes in the east it will start because of the attacks by Manchukuo on the Mongolian frontier, where there have been repeated clashes. In the west it may begin with an attempt of Germany and Poland to conquer the Ukraine.

Maj. Gen. Hayao Tada, commander of the Japanese in North China, predicted a Russo-Japanese war will begin with a Russian offensive when the soviet's second five year plan is completed, possibly this year.

HARRY L. HOPKINS, WPA administrator, has sent to state administrators a set of regulations intended to protect WPA workers from "chiseling" employers and to keep up wage standards. In his letter to the state officials Mr. Hopkins said:

"I want to make perfectly clear the policy of the works progress administration relative to private employment or employment on contract jobs under the direction of other federal departments which may be offered the WPA workers.

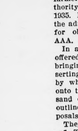
"It is expected that WPA workers will accept available jobs in private employment, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, provided:

"(1) That the temporary or permanent work shall be a full-time job.

"(2) That such work shall be at a standard or going rate of wages.

"(3) That such work shall not be in conflict with established union relationship.

"(4) That workers shall be offered an opportunity to return to the WPA upon completion of temporary jobs."


Harry L. Hopkins

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Washington. — Disappointment of many Democrats at the Jackson day dinner speech of President Roosevelt was natural enough, but the fact is that the President was very much on the spot, and best political opinion here is that he acted wisely in refusing to be rushed into any statements which, however much enthusiasm they might have aroused among his following at the time, he would regret later. And, more important to those enthusiastic Democrats who applauded and cheered, but were disappointed, the party might regret very bitterly next November!

For the plain truth is that Mr. Roosevelt was not prepared to go to bat on the point that his huge radio audience wanted to hear. What they wanted was a definite program following on the Supreme court's invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment act.

The chief difficulty lay in the fact that the President, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and AAA Administrator Chester C. Davis, one and all, and all their lieutenants and advisers, never dreamed that the Supreme court would invalidate the benefit payments to farmers. As to the processing taxes, they were all a little dubious. And as a matter of fact, they had their program all worked out. Farm payments would go right ahead. Money for them would be found by additional taxes. Even the variety of taxes was pretty well agreed upon. They were to be largely additional sales taxes, chiefly on luxury products.

But along came the court and upset the very fundamentals of the whole AAA system, not only of farm benefit payments but of the plan for restricting crops with a view to maintaining fair prices.

Plenty of schemes had been suggested, and seriously considered by the President and his advisers before AAA was born. Some of them were hurriedly revived in the 48 hours after the Supreme court handed down its decision at noon on January 6 before the President started, after lunch on known that Senator Borah did not find this opinion very convincing. Not only that, but he let Doctor Townsend know of his skepticism.

After this there were no developments, so far as Senator Borah's colleagues know. Asked about the matter, he merely said he would want to study the majority and minority opinions of the Supreme court in the AAA case thoroughly before making any comment.

But most lawyers to whom the point has been put since the Supreme court decision have no doubt at all about the point made so long ago by Borah. They think the language of the majority opinion is unescapable—that the general welfare clause of the Constitution, in the opinion of six justices of the Supreme court, is not nearly broad enough to permit the federal government to embark on the Townsend plan.

Provides an Excuse

All of which is apt to change entirely one of the biggest possibilities for headaches to legislatures in the present session of congress. Also to change the entire line of the Presidential campaign.

Thus many senators and representatives will be able to use the excuse that under the Constitution as it now stands it would be sheer folly to pass the Townsend plan. Many of them will be delighted to find some such excuse, for at present they feel—some of them at least—that it is little short of political suicide to commit themselves either for or against the doctor's proposal to grant $200 a month to the aged.

But the rabid Townsendites, if they become convinced that the Supreme court would knock out their plan even if they win a majority of the house and senate and the President, will naturally turn to the constitutional amending method.

In the event that President Roosevelt decides to make his fight this year on amending the Constitution—or curbing the powers of the Supreme court—the Townsendites will be behind him, and that fight will be more than ever a battle of the conservative versus the radicals.

How Farmers Stand?

The thing President Roosevelt most wants to know right now is whether the farmers, deprived of their farm benefit payments, will place the blame on the Supreme court or on the President. Should they blame the latter institution which outlaws such a system as Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace set up under the AAA should be changed, or whether Roosevelt and Wallace should be criticized for having sought what has proved an illegal way of raising the farmer out of his slough of despond.

If the White House and Farley scouts report back in the next few weeks that the farm belt is ripe for amending the Constitution, the President will resume his abandoned drive in that direction. It will be recalled that after the high court's NRA decision the administration was all set to rewrite the historic charter.

But that time there was no mistaking the popular reaction. The folks rallied round the old document. People who approved everything done by the NRA suddenly did not want the Constitution changed so as to permit the continuance of those very things. Which would seem to prove that it is not always possible to be logical or accurately what the reaction of the American people will be.

No one was more surprised than Mr. Roosevelt himself that the Supreme court AAA decision went so far. Actually the President had anticipated that the high court would outlaw the processing taxes. He had a program all ready for that. He intended to ask congress to substitute new and other specific sales taxes for the processing taxes outlawed by the court, in all amounting to something approaching $900,000,000 a year.

But he never dreamed that the court would upset the farm benefit payments.

Decision Settled It

Had he anticipated that the high court was going so far he would not have laid so much stress in his regular message to congress, delivered before the joint session and over the radio to the country, on whether opponents of his measures would vote to repeal them. The Supreme court decision, coming so quickly after it, settled that question.

A more immediate problem even than whether the country wants the Constitution amended is how to pay the farmers to whom the government is now under obligation. The court has held that the obligation has no justification in law, which would seem to throw it out the window. But the administration is not anxious to risk so much displeasure in the farm belt, even on the chance that such resentment may lie against the court and the Constitution rather than against Roosevelt and Wallace.

Also there must be worked out some new farm plan. Even those inside the administration who have been least enthusiastic about the AAA system have agreed that something had to be done for the farmers.

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SYNOPSIS

• • • the youthful and comely Mrs. Howe is a conveyancer among conveyancers in a bachelors' and widowers' paradise. Marcia has an interested husband's niece, • • • a stranger, on the • • • ation, finds his way to • • • Serenity, he asks her • • • are containing jewelry. • • • Elisha Winslow, town • • • news of a Jewel rob- • • • The stranger gives his • • • y Heath. Sylvia discov- • • • and naturally believes • • • ber. She realizes that • • • have hidden them, and • • • nothing. Marcia feels • • • her husband's loyalty • • • ut is powerless to over- • • • urns Mr. S. C. Heath. He also • • • marks from which Marcia • • • tune moment to drag her • • • ten, she chooses a • • • ed at once. Heath • • • Mr. Lemons writes • • • as a bachelor, Sedecia • • • Heath. At Marcia's • • • ut in and put the screen • • • ed got me mending." • • • a trifle uneasily. "I'll • • • Eleanor smiled a • • • faction.

• • • was warm, Marcia was • • • serenity not busy. Could • • • be more propitious? For • • • was with him. Today, • • • person, he would take his • • • hands and be mending? • • • he had so often deter- • • • golden opportunity?

• • • Marcia came back, he was • • • ready to begin his declara- • • •

• • • been fine, ain't it?" he • • •

• • • ick up her sewing. • • • think so?" questioned she, • • • Seems to me we're in • • • rain and fog."

• • • now you mention it I do • • • feet rocked a little bit.

• • • shingle the south eell this • • • family practical twist to the • • • what the birds are doin'. • • • ctin' their nests again all • • • ter mates."

• • • receive you were so much • • • birds, Eleazer," Marcia • • • have a fine bird book • • • you. It's in the other • • • fetch it."

• • • up, she disappeared. murmured Eleazer. "Could • • • more exasperatin'l An' den by fog he had escaped in his boat and inadvertently run aground at the mouth of Witton harbor.

Of course Marcia did not know. Even though a friendship existed between herself and Heath, she was unquestionably ignorant of the nefarious means by which he earned his living.

Far from cherishing anger or resentment toward the person who exposed his villainy and prevented her from sacrificing herself to such an unprincipled adventurer, would she not regard her rescuer with deepest gratitude? Elisha's head whirled.

Nevertheless, confused though he was, it was clear to him he must not make a mis-step and neglect to perform his official duty with dignity.

Heath was ill. There would be no danger of his leaving the Homestead at present, especially as he had no suspicion the jewels had been discovered.

The best plan was for him to return to the mainland; get his badge and handcuffs; find out what formalities such a momentous event as an arrest demanded; and return later and round up the criminal.

He did not dally. Carefully putting the gems back where he had found them, he placed the telegram upon the table and went out, softly closing the door behind him.

It flashed into his mind that as the tide was coming in it might be well to borrow Marcia's boat and row back to shore.

This would serve two purposes. He would reach home sooner; and Heath; cut off by the sweep of the channel, would in the meantime be unable to escape.

Never had Elisha rowed as he rowed that day! The dory fairly leaped through the water. Reaching shore, he sprang from it and dragged it up on the sand. Then, trembling with excitement, he set out for home.

He was almost at his gate when to his consternation he saw Eleazer puffing after him.

"You didn't make much of a stop at The Wilder's, I see," jeered he.

"No. Had other business," came crisply from Elisha.

"You 'pear to be kinder stirred up, 'Lish." Eleazer commented. "What's the matter?"

Elisha determined upon a sudden and bold move.

"Say, Eleazer," began he cautiously, and you ever see a man arrested?"

"Wal, I dunno as I ever did—not really. I've seen it done, though, in the movies."

"That oughter be up-to-date an' proper. Just how was the proceedin' got?"

Thoughtfully Eleazer regarded the toes of his boots.

"Wal, near's I can recollect, the policeman went up to the criminal an' grabbed him by the arm says: 'You villain! I've got you now, Scram!'"

"I s'pose the policeman wore a badge an' carried handcuffs."

"Oh, law, yes. But what's the game? What do you want to know for?"

Furtively Elisha glanced up and down the empty road and entering over his shoulder, he dropped his voice to a confidential whisper and replied:

"'Cause I'm goin' to make an arrest my ownself! I've tracked down the thief that committed the Long Island burglary. Moreover, I know this very second where the jewels are. I'm goin' to phone the New York police I've got their man," he concluded.

Eleazer's cunning mind worked quickly.

"I don't know, 'Lish, as I'd do that," he cautioned. "In the first place, you might be mistook in your calculations an' not only get yourself into hot water but make the town a laughin' stock. Furthermore, was you wrong, you might get sued for defamin' the accused's character."

"I ain't wrong. I'm right."

"Wal, even so, I'd more careful," urged his companion. "Most likely there's a reward out for this criminal. Why split it with a host of others? You don't you an' me divide it? I'll help you land your man, since you're a bit—" Eleazer, fearing to offend, hesitated, "—a bit out of practice 'bout arrestin'."

The advice was good. Elisha, shrewd in his dealings, instantly saw the advantages of the plan proposed.

"Wal, mebbe 'twould be better if I didn't let too many ignorant city chaps in on a big thing like this," he conceded pompously. "You an' me know what we're about. I figger we could handle it."

"Sure 'we could. We can put it through in first-class shape. First you must change your clothes for your Sunday ones. A black frock coat's what you really oughter wear. Then you must pin your sheriff's badge on your chest where it'll show good an' plain. Be sure to bring along your handcuffs, 'cause you're certain to need 'em with an experienced criminal such as this. He'll have a gun an' put up a fight."

Elisha paled and a tremor twitched his lips.

"That needn't concern you none, though. All you'll have to do will be to stand behind me an' grab your pistol 'twixt his shoulder-blades an' shout: 'Stick 'em up!'"

"I ain't got no pistol. I ain't fond of fire-arms. In fact, I don't know's I ever owned a revolver in my life."

"Wal, I have. I've shot dozens of skunks."

"You might lend me yours."

"I s'pose I might. It ain't, though, workin' very well right now. It's kinder rusty. Furthermore, I'm out of ammunition."

"That wouldn't matter. I ain't calculatin' to fire it."

"But you'll have to."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Formals of Choicest Silk Taffeta

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

FOR the very elegant formal gown silk taffeta of most exquisite quality registers as first choice among women of patrician taste. The idol of the hour is silk taffeta in white and silver.

This fair for white taffeta is confirmed at every high-society formal gathering, so far this winter. The vogue includes versatile types, silver striped or dotted white taffeta being among the favorites. Metalease white silk taffeta presents a pleasing diversion from the metallized effects. Plain white taffeta starred with rhinestones is also a fabric highlight. Designers are playing up quantities of fancy stitching not only in immediate fashions but indications are that spring styles will make stitching an outstanding trimming feature. White silk taffeta delightfully stitched with silver is one of fashion's happiest gestures, in answer to the call of the mode.

The illustration pictures a debutante who attends the opera in a white evening dress of super-lovely silk taffeta. It has a deep V front and back and an unusual shoulder treatment. A beveled clip and bracelet accent the simple splendor of this silk gown.

The all-black evening gown is given new prestige when it is fashioned of pure silk taffeta of highest quality as dramatically as is the model pictured. It is the very personification of elegance. Just how many yards of gleaming taffeta it took to achieve the bands of self-reefing on the skirt and bodice and for the graceful let in the same ruching which encircles the neck and drops to the waistline at the back, we would not venture to say, but whatever the amount, it's worth it to produce so striking, so fetching a gown as is said to have

Now that the vogue for elaborate hairdress is meeting with widespread approval for formal occasion, the use of ornaments, feathers and especially the little Juliet caps which are so flattering, is established. Rhinestone clips are especially liked in that they are not merely beautiful but they are practical and useful in that they keep stray locks in check. Note the pretty bowknot rhinestone clip enhancing the coiffure shown at the top. An elastic fantasy adjusted to one side of the head as pictured below, interprets the mode effectively.

Style Trends

Tailored evening dresses are becoming more popular every minute and the young lady's wardrobe is incomplete without at least one!

HAIR ORNAMENTS

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

this. Note the bracelets worn over the long black gloves.

For the evening gown of exclusive mien, brocades in white with either metal or color or both for the most gorgeous types, are much sought after by those who love the loveliest. Silvered white moire also is a great favorite in the realm of handsome evening silks.

Leading designers are also turning the spotlight on very exclusive looking silk prints, making them up in Jacket ensembles of utmost formality in many instances. The gown is fashioned with extreme decolletage, the skirt touching the floor, or the new street length which is fashion's latest whim for the dinner gown. Usually the jacket is of the basque genre, varied now and then with a smart bolero model. Both printed taffeta and printed crepe features for this new trend in the formal realm.

In cutting best-breed silks for the formal gown, sleek, suave flattering satin must be mentioned. White satin is outstanding and pink comes next. For the most part these regal satins are made up with a sophisticated simplicity that is very striking.

Designers are the lovely white silk crepes and chiffons. Their high standing in the array of lovely materials for dresses to wear to formal functions is unquestioned. Some white crepes are starred with rhinestones. Others stand for beauty unadorned. Sans trimming of any sort they depend on a sparkling Juliet cap and a glittering evening bag or a jeweled belt plus elaborate sandals for effect.

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Bisglass for Visors

Bisglass visors are a new trick in sunshades for Palm Beach wear. They are attached to cane and are tinted soft blue, rose or yellow to match some detail of a white beach costume.

COLORED HOSIERY TREND CONTINUES

The colored hosiery trend continues. You may not care for wine, green and navy stockings and you may cling stubbornly to your good old beige tones, but there's no denying that color has crept into the stocking box, for day and evening.

A recent hosiery fashion show accented stockings to match the color of your costume, for daytime and evening.

The hosiery in the usual sheer chiffons went in strong for wine and dark green tones, to match the favorite reinforcement colors of the season.

Dark red and jug brown were other daytime colors sponsored. For evening wear, delicate pastels were featured, in colors to match the gown.

Petal pink, Alice blue and ice green were among the new colors shown. The colored day-time stockings had black heels and toes, to accentuate the sheer appearance of the hosiery.

Tailored Blouse Is Done in Wide Variety of Moods

The tailored blouse for sports wear or with a tailored suit is done in varied moods. There are youthful blouses of soft silk crepes in pastel colors, with simple collars and perky bows for trimming, grand for wear with plaid woolen skirts or with tweed suits. Then there are shirtwaist blouses of delicate silk crepe de chine, with jabots and frills trimmed with fine lace, perfect to wear with a perfectly tailored suit.

Picturesque

A recent important fashion promenade showed models with enchanting names; an evening cape of Russian sable, for example, was called "champagne supper." A Russian ermine wrap with the fur mounted diagonally bore the name of "starlight." "Argentine" was the title of an evening gown made of brown and flesh colored satin.

Major Monarchies of the World and Their Rulers

With the return of Greece to a monarchial form of government, the major monarchies in the world total 18. The monarchies with the names of the rulers of each are:

Great Britain, George V; Italy, Victor Emmanuel III; Belgium, Leopold III; Sweden, Gustaf V; Norway, Haakon VII; Denmark, Christian X; Greece, George II; Netherlands, Wilhelmina; Rumania, Carol II; Yugoslavia, Peter II; Japan, Hirohito; Bulgaria, Boris III; Siam, Prajadhipok; Ethiopia, Haile Selassie; Afghanistan, Nadir Khan; Albania, Zog I; Egypt, Fuad I; Manchoukuo, Kang Teh.

The following monarchs were overthrown since 1910:

Manuel II of Portugal, which became a republic in 1910; Emperor Pu Yi of China, abdicated 1912; Nicholas II of Russia, dethroned by the revolution, 1917; Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, dethroned, 1918; Wilhelm II of Germany, abdicated, 1918; Sultan Mohammed VI of Turkey, deposed, 1922; Georges II of Greece, dethroned, 1924 (recently reformed); Alfonso XIII of Spain, dethroned, 1931.

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